



U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

Mission Area Overview:

Project Manager – Chemical Stockpile Elimination

What is the Project Manager for Chemical Stockpile Elimination (PM-CSE)?

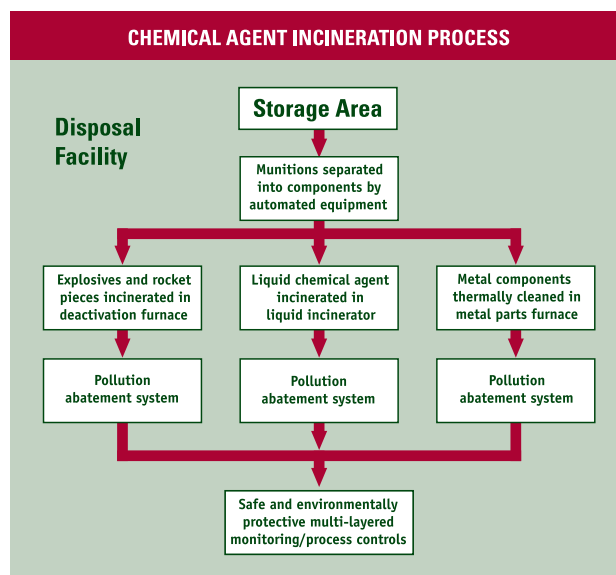
PM-CSE, an acquisition PM responsible for the safe destruction of the nation's unitary chemical agents and weapons, uses incineration and neutralization destruction technologies.

The PM-CSE falls under the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA). CMA's mission is to protect, safely store and destroy the aging chemical weapons stockpile.

Why incineration?

The Army selected incineration, as the preferred chemical weapons disposal technology in 1985 based on rigorous tests and comparisons of various technologies. The Army found incineration technology to be the safest and most efficient method to treat and dispose of various types of chemical weapons including chemical agents, explosives and metal parts. The process has been tested and used successfully in the chemical weapons disposal missions since 1979 and endorsed by the National Research Council and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Army built its first full-scale incineration facility on Johnston Atoll located in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of Hawaii. It successfully completed its mission in November 2000 – safely destroying the 6 percent of the U.S. stockpile stored at the atoll and was returned to its natural state as a coral reef habitat. Another incineration site, at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., completed destruction of its stockpile in November 2010. The Pine Bluff stockpile comprised 12 percent of the original U.S. stockpile. Other locations throughout the United States using incineration for the safe disposal of chemical weapons include:



Anniston Army Depot, Ala; Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah; and Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.

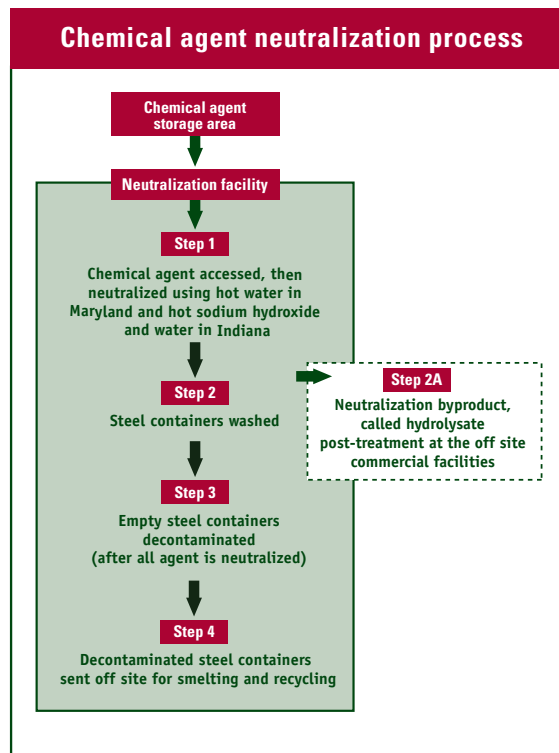
Why neutralization?

After extensive research for technologies other than incineration that could possibly be used to destroy chemical agent, the Army chose four viable alternative technologies for examination. One of the technologies was neutralization. Three independent groups reviewed each technology to determine which could destroy the bulk agent stockpile while meeting all of the legal and regulatory requirements for safety, environmental protection and cost effectiveness. The three groups, as well as the Citizens' Advisory Commissions for Indiana and Maryland, recommended neutralization technology as the best alternative process. Both sites have successfully completed their stockpile disposal using neutralization.

For more information,
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Mission Area Overview: *Project Manager – Chemical Stockpile Elimination* (continued)



- Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Arkansas had 12 percent of the original stockpile and has destroyed all of its GB and VX nerve agent and munitions as well as all of its HD and HT blister agents and munitions. It completed its disposal mission in 2010 and is currently in closure operations.
- Deseret Chemical Depot in Utah had 44 percent of the original U.S. stockpile and has destroyed all of its GB and VX nerve agents and munitions. It has H, HT, HD, GA and L agents and munitions left to destroy.
- Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Oregon had 12 percent of the original stockpile and has destroyed all of its GB and VX nerve agents and munitions. It has HD blister agent and munitions remaining to destroy.
- Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System in the Pacific Ocean had 6 percent of the original stockpile and completed its disposal mission in 2000, destroying nerve agents GB, VX and HD blister agent and munitions. The facility has since been closed.

What has been destroyed and what is left to destroy?

- Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Maryland had 5 percent of the nation's original stockpile, all of it blister agent HD in bulk containers. It completed its disposal mission in 2005 and has been closed.
- Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Alabama had 7 percent of the nation's original stockpile and has destroyed all of its GB and VX nerve agents and munitions. It has HD and HT blister agents and munitions remaining to destroy.
- Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Indiana had 4 percent of the nation's original stockpile, all of it nerve agent VX in bulk containers. It completed elimination of its stockpile in 2008 and has been closed.

Who else is involved?

The PM-CSE, headquartered at the Edgewood area of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., comprises thousands of military, civilian and contract workers dedicated to ensuring the project's success. PM-CSE works with many state and federal oversight agencies including Congress, Department of Defense, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Research Council, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. PM-CSE also works with local and state regulators and nearby communities to ensure the safety of the workers, the public and the environment.

How can I learn more?

Learn more about the PM-CSE mission by visiting the CMA website at www.cma.army.mil.